

**[CONFIDENTIAL]**

**SELECTIONS**

FROM THE

**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ.

Received up to 11th July, 1887.

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**POLITICAL.**

The *Núr Afshán* (Ludhiana), of the 7th July, says that  
Mahárāja Dalp Singh has forfeited  
all claim to public sympathy by his  
ungrateful conduct towards the British Government. There  
are few newspapers which sympathize with him. He appears  
to have become mad ; for his preposterous desire to regain  
possession of the Panjáb is inexplicable in any other way.  
He has returned to the Sikh religion, but he is mistaken if  
he fancies that his adoption of the religion of his fathers  
will induce Panjábis to espouse his cause. There are still  
among us persons who lived in the Panjáb in the time of the  
Sikh rule, and who know very well what that rule meant.  
Dalp Singh has gone to Russia in the hope that the Rus-  
sian Government will assist him in conquering the Panjáb ;  
but he can do no harm to the British Indian Empire. If  
the British Government shows to natives the same amount  
of kindness that it does to Europeans, repeals the Arms Act,  
and encourages native volunteering, the millions of this  
country will readily sacrifice their lives and property on its  
behalf.

Circulation,  
690 copies.



Circulation,  
180 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbār* (Etāwah), of the 1st July, advert-  
ing to the spread of sensational rumours by  
The same. newspapers regarding Mahārāja Dalīp  
Singh, says that if the Russian Government sends an expe-  
dition to this country under the command of the Mahārāja,  
the British Government will have good reason to congratu-  
late itself on the measure. The memory of the tyranny  
and oppression of Sikh rule will induce the Muhammadan  
frontier tribes and the Muhammadan population of the  
Panjāb to encounter the Russian army the more strongly.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

The *Nyāya Sudhā* (Harda), of the 6th July, says that  
Mahārāja Dalīp Singh was not well  
The same. advised in going to Russia. He is  
mistaken if he thinks that the Russian Government will  
invade this country in compliance with his wishes. Hitherto  
prayers were always offered at the Sikh temples at Lahore  
and Amritsar for his long life and prosperity, but they have  
been discontinued since he has made friends with the Rus-  
sian Government. This is a good index to the loyalty of  
Sikhs. It is a matter of deep regret that still the British  
Government does not trust them and did not allow the  
Mahārāja to return to this country for fear of an outbreak  
of a Sikh rebellion. The British Government should not  
have offended Dalīp Singh and then allowed him to go over  
to the Russian Government. If he had good claims to an  
increase in his pension, a suitable increase should have been  
granted to him.

Circulation,  
815 copies.

The *Delhi Punch* (Lahore), of the 6th July, states that  
Mahārāja Dalīp Singh and it is rumoured that Mahārāja Dalīp  
the Amīr of Kabul. Singh lately asked the Emperor of  
Russia to lend him an army in order that he might invade  
this country. On this orders were at once sent to General  
Melikoff to enquire from the Amīr of Kabul what help he  
would give to the Mahārāja, and the Mahārāja was told to hold  
himself in readiness. Dalīp Singh has assured the Russian  
Government of the sympathy of some Kuka Sardars towards  
him. It would seem that Abdul Rahmān sympathizes with



the Russian Government, and will cast in his lot with it on the occasion of an outbreak of hostilities. The British Government should be on its guard against him and prepare itself for the impending struggle.

The *Akhbár-i-A'm* (Lahore), of the 2nd July, says that the Amír of Kabul, annoyed at the Ghilzai rebellion, declared at an open darbar that the British Boundary Commission was the root of all the evil. The proceedings of the Commission, far from checking Russian aggression, have only tended to encourage it. Abdul Rahmán is not justified in laying the blame for the revolt in his dominions at the door of the British Government. He has only himself to thank for all his troubles. His avarice and cruelty have created widespread discontent and led to a powerful insurrection. If he is defeated by the rebels, he is sure to be killed. The popular disaffection is so great against the Amír that when a *mulla* preaches loyalty and sympathy towards His Highness, the people turn their backs on him saying that they will never own allegiance to such a cruel and blood-thirsty Prince.

Circulation,  
8,000 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 7th July, in a communicated article, advertng to the rebellion of Ghilzais and Shinwaris against the Amír, says that if the rumours regarding the revolt of his troops on account of non-payment of arrears of pay, and the intended despatch of British troops to Quetta are well founded, the rebellion in Afghanistán must be supposed to have assumed formidable dimensions. The British Government should pursue a more vigorous policy in the future. Abdul Rahmán Khán has already been induced to think that the British Government will not fight with the Russian Government on account of the identity of their religions, and before long he will probably consider the former Government no match for the other. It is time that the Government of India should strongly fortify the frontier and establish its influence on Afghan tribes.

Circulation,  
595 copies.



Circulation,  
240 copies.

The *Asd* (Lucknow), of the 8th July, advert-  
ing to the threat of war held out by the French  
and the Russian powers to the Sultan  
in order to prevent him from ratifying  
the Anglo-Turkish Convention regarding Egypt, says that the  
treaty was sure to evoke opposition. It was impossible that  
the French Government should view it with indifference. It  
is time that the British Government should turn its atten-  
tion from Egypt to the Indian frontier. The state of affairs  
in Afghanistan is very unsatisfactory, and gives ground for  
serious apprehension. The appointment of Iskandar Khán  
as the Governor of Panjdeh by the Russian Government  
will have a very bad effect on Afghanistan.

Circulation,  
450 copies.

The *Panjábí Akhbár* (Lahore), of the 2nd July, advert-  
ing to the Anglo-Turkish Convention,  
and the Sultan of Turkey. says that it will not be surprised if the  
British Government has induced the Turkish Prime Minister  
to accept the treaty by paying him a large bribe, as surmised by  
the Russian Envoy at Constantinople. It is well known that  
during the last Russo-Turkish war the success of the Rus-  
sian arms was in no small degree due to Russian gold. The  
position of the Sultan is at present very critical. If he fol-  
lows the advice of any single European power, he is sure to  
lose his throne, as he has already been threatened by the  
Russian Government with war. He should refer both the  
Egyptian and the Bulgarian questions to all the great powers,  
and have them settled at a general congress.

Circulation,  
180 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 4th July, regrets  
to say that the Egyptian difficulty has  
not yet been settled, obviously be-  
cause of the selfishness of the British Government and the  
jealousy of the French and the Russian Governments.  
Apart from the opposition of the French and the Russian  
powers to the Anglo-Turkish Convention, they do not like to  
see friendly relations subsist between the Porte and the  
British Government. Whenever the Sultan shows an inclina-  
tion to enter into a friendly alliance with the British power,



the Russian Government calls upon the Porte to pay the war indemnity. Hence the British Government had better pay the indemnity to the St. Petersburg Government on behalf of the Porte in order that the Sultán may be free to conclude an alliance with it.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 10th July, says that it would appear from the *Bombay Gazette* that the Indian Princes did not receive due consideration in England. If the rumour is well founded, the matter cannot be too deeply regretted. Indian Chiefs are often insulted by Political Agents and Residents in this country, but it is surprising that due honour was not shown to them even in England, which is pre-eminently the land of freedom, and where slaves cannot breathe. They were induced only by their loyalty and devotion to the British throne to undertake a voyage to England, at a great expense and personal inconvenience, and in utter disregard of their religious prejudices, in order to take part in the celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee. Had they been treated with due respect on such an auspicious occasion, their loyalty would have received a great stimulus. If they did not receive that amount of consideration which they deserved, their loyalty is sure to be affected by this to some extent. But it may be hoped they were properly treated by Her Majesty, and they have ground for complaint only with reference to the conduct of officials.

Circulation,  
165 copies.

The *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 2nd July, is glad to say that the Musalmáns of Hoshiárpur, with the assistance of Sheikh Mihr Ali, celebrated the Jubilee on the 21st June, in a suitable way. Prayers were offered for Her Majesty's health and long life, and all the Muham-madan mosques were finely illuminated at night.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

The *Jubilee Paper* (Lucknow), of the 1st July, says that it will be remembered that when General Gordon was killed by rebels in the Soudan, the *Express* declared that Indian

Celebration of the Jubilee by the Musalmáns of Hoshiárpur.

Prince Sahdeo Singh and the *Express*.



Musalmáns expressed joy at the General's death, and offered prayers in their mosques. The *Express* had soon afterwards to retract its statement. Now the journey of Prince Sahdeo Singh, Mahárája Dalíp Singh's nephew, from Rae Bareilly to Lucknow, has excited the suspicions of that newspaper. The *Express* asks why the Prince has gone to Lucknow and why he intends to go thence to Allahabad. It is well known that the Prince often goes to Lucknow and lives there continually for several months. He has never shown any sign of disloyalty. Above all, he has no power and can do no harm.

Circulation,  
80 copies.

The *Panjáb Punch* (Lahore), of the 7th July, publishes a picture in which the Government of India is represented as distributing honours and rewards among European military officers for service in Burma, and native military officers as entreating the Government to give them a share in the rewards.

Circulation,  
200 copies.

The *Álam-i-Taswír* (Cawnpore), of the 1st July, says that the Delhi correspondent of the *Dáru-l-Saltanat* newspaper, Calcutta. *Dáru-l-Saltanat* of Calcutta states that, when Musalmáns left the Jáma-i-Masjid and the Idgah at the conclusion of their prayers on the day of the Id, the streets situated near the mosque were filled with Muhammadans carrying umbrellas of different colours, and presented a very picturesque appearance. The large crowds showed the greatness of Islám, but as they were not led by a Muhammadan King, they looked like a marriage procession without the bridegroom. The *Álam* does not approve of the idea expressed by the writer in the Calcutta newspaper in his last sentence; and says that it shows that he has had few opportunities for appreciating the merits of British rule. Bahádur Sháh was the last head of the Muhammadan community in this country. Muhammadan supremacy in Northern India, especially in the Panjáb, had, however, really ended even before his time. True, Muhammad Sháh was also considered by the then Musalmáns as their head, and his name was even



read in *khutbas*, but the present generation of Musalmáns, who have had occasion to read an account of the immoral life he led, greatly prefer British rule to his. The *ulma* or the learned Maulvis are the real heads or leaders of the Muhammadan community, and it is well known that these learned men have always been persecuted by Muhammadan Kings. Musalmáns should be highly thankful to the British Government for the full religious liberty it has granted to them. The writer in the Calcutta journal lays himself open to the charge of ingratitude by expressing sentiments such as that above referred to.

The *Mashir-i-Qaisar* (Lucknow), of the 5th July, in answer to the strictures of the *Álam-i-Taswir* against the comments of the

Circulation,  
200 copies.

The same.

writer in the *Dáru-l-Saltanat* on the Id celebration at Delhi, says that the *Álam* would do well to tell what the blessings of British rule are. Does the Cawnpore journal consider the frequent occurrence of famines, the increase of falsehood, perjury, bribery, theft, drunkenness, and prostitution, the spread of infidelity and the instruction of foreign languages as the blessings of British rule? As regards the termination of Muhammadan supremacy in the time of Bahádur Sháh, nothing is permanent and durable under the sun. The *Álam* blames Muhammad Sháh for the life he led, but the accounts of his life have been written by men like the editor of the *Álam*, and are consequently untrustworthy. The *Mashir* does not mean that Muhammadan rule was free from faults. But the *Álam* is not justified in condemning the Muhammadan rule as an unmitigated evil, and in representing even the faults of the British rule as blessings. As regards the religious liberty granted by the British Government to Musalmáns, Muhammadan Kings never forbade Musalmáns to assemble at the Delhi mosque in a large number for offering prayers. Indeed, they themselves built the mosque for the purpose. It would seem that there are at present Musalmáns who take a pleasure in abusing their forefathers. *O tempora! O mores!*



## NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,  
180 copies.

The *Márwár Gazette* (Jodhpur), of the 4th July, publishes an account of the Darbar held by Mahárāja Kishor Singh, the Commander-in-Chief of the Jodhpur army, on the 26th June, to express satisfaction at the bestowal of the titles of Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp to the Prince of Wales on Mahárāja Partap Singh, on the occasion of the celebration of the Jubilee in England. Mahárāja Kishor Singh, in his speech which was read out by Munshi Har Dial Singh, expressed great joy at the bestowal of the titles on his brother Mahárāja Partap Singh, and praised his other brother, the reigning Prince of the State, for his kindness towards them. The darbar ended with a nautch.

Circulation,  
881 copies.

The *Rájputáná Gazette* (Ajmere), of the 4th July, says that it appears from a London telegram that Mahárāja Partap Singh, K.C.S.I., Prime Minister of Jodhpur, received the title of Field Marshal on the occasion of the celebration of the Jubilee. The title is a military one, and was not hitherto bestowed on any native. The British Government has, as it were, given a knife to the Mahárāja, who was hitherto a *kasai* or butcher, without the necessary weapon, and made his title significant. (In the last sentence the word *kasai* is used in the double sense of K.C.S.I. and butcher.)

## GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

The *Rashtq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 2nd July, does not understand why Mr. Hawkins, Officiating Divisional Judge, has been again sent to Hoshiárpur. Were it the case that his absence from Hoshiárpur had made the Musalmáns of the city proud, his re-transfer to the place would be necessary to break their pride. If not, the state of affairs at Hoshiárpur requires the Lieutenant-Governor's immediate attention. Mr. Harris, who committed Sheikh Mihr Ali to the Sessions Judge for trial, is at present Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Hoshiárpur.

Re-transfer of Mr. Hawkins, Officiating Divisional Judge, to Hoshiárpur.



The *Mashir-i-Qaisr* (Lucknow), of the 5th July, says  
Income-tax. that the income-tax for one year was

Circulation,  
200 copies.

levied in November last, and that the tax for another year is now being levied, so that the people have had to pay the tax for two years within one year. This is really very hard. In November last the tax for only six months should have been levied. The British Government plumes itself on its justice, but obviously nothing could be more unjust than to assess the income-tax on the gross earnings of traders. The tax should be levied only on the net profits. It was expected that the tax would be abolished in honour of the Jubilee; but this has not been done, and still the Government expects the people to pray for its prosperity.

The *Mihir-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 7th July, regrets to  
Hindu and Muhammadan say that at Bijnor Hindu and Muham-  
officials at Bijnor. madan officials, and members of the  
Municipal Board, are greatly influenced by religious feelings in their opinions and proceedings, and advises them to act with justice and impartiality, otherwise it will publish their names in a future issue.

Circulation;  
250 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 7th July, says that when the  
Prevalence of bribery British rule was originally establish-  
and corruption. ed in this country, European officers used to complain of the prevalence of bribery and corruption, saying that the smaller fishes were swallowed up by the larger ones. But the state of things is at present much worse. The evil has greatly increased, and officials in every department are amenable to bribery. Subordinate officials, such as peshkars, patwaris and kanungoes, assess the income-tax even on ordinary shoe-makers, potters, blacksmiths, weavers, &c., simply in order to extort bribes from them. Measures should be adopted to check the evil.

Circulation;  
385 copies.

The *Akhbar-i-Alam* (Meerut), of the 5th July, says that  
A statement showing the the Panjab Government has called  
religions, &c., of the people for, from each Commissioner in the  
called for by the Panjab Panjab, a statement showing the  
Government. religions to which the inhabitants of

Circulation;  
63 copies.



the various districts under his jurisdiction belong, the places where they originally lived, and the education they have received. It is not known why such a statement has been ordered to be prepared for the Panjáb.

Circulation,  
200 copies.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 6th July, is glad to say that when the son of one Rustam Rao Mandloi who passed the First Arts Examination this year, and was unable to prosecute his further studies on account of his father's poverty, called upon Mr. Phillips, the Deputy Commissioner of Khandwa, and asked for an appointment in the public service, Mr. Phillips told him to continue his studies, giving him Rs. 50 in cash, and promising to supply him books of an equal amount.

Pecuniary aid given by the Deputy Commissioner of Khandwa to a native student for the prosecution of his studies.

#### LEGISLATION,

Circulation,  
450 copies.

The *Bhārat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 1st July, says that the Government of India, struck with sympathy for Rukmabai, desires to modify the provisions of section 260 of the Civil Procedure Code, with a view to exempting women from liability to imprisonment in execution of decrees for the restitution of conjugal rights. The Supreme Government is of opinion that, if a wife does not agree to go to her husband in accordance with a decree for the restitution of conjugal rights, she should not be imprisoned, but that the decree should be treated as a decree for divorce, and that the husband or the wife, as the case may be, should be allowed to sue for compensation. The proposal has been referred to Local Governments and Administrations for opinion. The *Bandhu* condemns the proposal as injurious to Hindús and opposed to the policy of non-interference in religious matters pursued by the British Government. A Hindu marriage is a religious sacrament and not a civil contract. Moreover, it will be a great mistake to give full liberty to women, and to leave them without any restraint. Hence Hindús should strongly protest against the proposed change in the law.

Enforcement of decrees for the restitution of conjugal rights.



Circulation,  
200 copies.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 6th July, commenting on the same subject, says that among Hindus marriage has a close connection with religion, and that consequently Government would do well to consider whether it is justified in interfering with matrimonial matters. Although there is now no protector or teacher of the Hindu religion, the condition of the religion has not yet become so unsatisfactory as to stand in need of improvement by foreigners. Every religion provides for conjugal rights, and such rights provided for by the Hindu religion are the best, as will be admitted by all unprejudiced persons. In order to benefit one woman, especially a woman such as Rukmabai, who has incurred general odium by her misbehaviour, Government is not justified in modifying the law in a way which will be injurious to the whole Hindu population. True, some Hindus are in favour of the proposal, but their number compared with the others, who are opposed to it, is like a drop in the ocean. It will be remembered that when a large meeting was held at Bombay to consider the question of infant marriage and compulsory widowhood, of the 700 persons, who were present on the occasion, only 40 or 50 were found to be in favour of Government interference with the social customs above referred to. It is a mistake to think that all British laws and institutions will suit this country. There are Englishmen themselves who do not approve of the liberty enjoyed by women in England. In such matters Government should be guided by the opinion of learned orthodox Brahmans and not by that of would be Hindu reformers.

Circulation,  
180 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbar* (Etawah), of the 4th July, is surprised that, although the Allahabad University Bill was introduced in the Viceroy's Legislative Council on the 8th June, it has not yet been published. It is almost needless to say that the public is very anxious to know on what principles the University will be founded. Copies of Bills are generally supplied to native newspapers a very short time before the dates fixed for their final consideration and passing by the



Council, and consequently the comments of the newspapers are useless. As all classes of the people in these provinces are deeply interested in the University Bill, they should be given sufficient time, say two or three months, to think over and criticize the measure.

#### EDUCATION.

Circulation,  
450 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nūr* (Lahore), of the 7th July, in a communicated article, commenting on the quarrel between the Hon'ble Sayyid Ahmad Khán and some students of the Aligarh College, Muhammadan College, who lived in the boarding-house attached to the College, publishes *in extenso* the letter sent by the students to the Sayyid protesting against the expulsion by him of a student from the boarding-house, and praises the respectful and moderate tone of the letter. The writer then quotes extracts from the Sayyid's reply, strongly condemns it, and observes in conclusion that no religious reformer ever abused boys and chased them in the way the Sayyid did at the boarding-house.

Circulation,  
8,000 copies.

A correspondent of the *Akhbār-i-Ām* (Lahore), of the 2nd July, complains that, not to speak of benches and chairs, even matting is not supplied to Primary Schools in the Panjáb, and that consequently students are obliged to squat on the bare ground.



# LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

( 425 )

| No. | NAME.                             | LOCALITY.     | LANGUAGE.     | MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE. | NAME OF PUBLISHER.     | DATE OF PAPER.       | DATE OF RECEIPT.  | CIRCULATION.                                           |
|-----|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 1   | <i>Adab-i-Alam</i>                | Morádábád ... | Urdú          | Weekly                         | Mahammad Hussain.      | July 7th             | July 11th         | 120 copies.                                            |
| 2   | <i>Adab-i-Azamgarh</i>            | Azamgarh ...  | "             | "                              | Ilham Ali              | 4th                  | 9th               | 208                                                    |
| 3   | <i>Adab-i-Hind</i>                | Jullundur ... | "             | "                              | Barkat Ali             | July 2nd & 9th       | 5th & 10th        | 350                                                    |
| 4   | <i>Adab-i-Panjáb</i>              | Lahore ...    | "             | Tri-weekly                     | Díwán Bútá Singh       | July 4th, 6th & 8th. | 6th, 9th & 11th.  | 500                                                    |
| 5   | <i>Ain-ul-Akhdár</i>              | Morádábád ... | "             | Weekly                         | Diláwar Ali            | June 16th            | 8th               | 90                                                     |
| 6   | <i>Akhdár-i-Alam</i>              | Meerut ...    | "             | "                              | Muqarrab Hussain Khan. | July 5th             | 9th               | 63                                                     |
| 7   | <i>Akhdár-i-Am</i>                | Lahore ...    | "             | Tri-weekly                     | Mukund Rám             | 2nd, 5th, 7th & 9th. | 5th, 10th & 11th. | 3,000                                                  |
| 8   | <i>Akhdár-i-Chundár</i>           | Chundár ...   | "             | Weekly                         | Rajab Ali              | 5th                  | 8th               | 215                                                    |
| 9   | <i>Akhdáru-i-Akhdár</i>           | Delhi ...     | "             | "                              | Muhammad Dín           | 8th                  | 11th.             | "                                                      |
| 10  | <i>Akmalu-l-Akhdár</i>            | "             | "             | "                              | Fakhrul-dín            | 9th                  | "                 | 84                                                     |
| 11  | <i>Alam-i-Taswir</i>              | Cawnpore ...  | "             | "                              | Rahmat-ullah           | 1st                  | 5th               | 200                                                    |
| 12  | <i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i> | Aligarh ...   | Urdú-English. | Bi-weekly                      | Guláb Rái              | 5th & 9th.           | 7th & 10th.       | 500 copies (including 200 copies taken by Government). |
| 13  | <i>Almord Akhdár</i>              | Almora ...    | Hindí         | Weekly                         | Sadá Nand              | 4th                  | 6th               | 85 copies.                                             |
| 14  | <i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>             | Lucknow ...   | Urdú          | "                              | Chandan Lal            | 2nd                  | 10th              | 150                                                    |



*List of newspapers examined—(continued).*

| No. | NAME.                      | LOCALITY. | LANGUAGE.  | MONTHLY,<br>WEEKLY, OR<br>OTHERWISE. | NAME OF PUBLISHER.             | DATE OF PAPER.   | DATE OF RECEIPT. | CIRCULATION.                                                           |
|-----|----------------------------|-----------|------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 15  | <i>Ashrafu-l-Akhdar</i>    | Delhi     | Urdu       | Tri-monthly,                         | Mirza Khan                     | July 1st         | July 6th         | 110 copies.                                                            |
| 16  | <i>Kadd</i>                | Lucknow   | "          | Weekly                               | Ahmad Ali                      | " 8th            | " 10th           | 240 "                                                                  |
| 17  | <i>Bharat Bandhu</i>       | Aligarh   | Hindi      | "                                    | Tota Ram                       | " 1st            | " 11th           | 90 "                                                                   |
| 18  | <i>Bharat Jwan</i>         | Benares   | "          | "                                    | Ram Kirshna Varmá,             | " 4th            | " 5th            | 2,000 "                                                                |
| 19  | <i>Dabdaba-i-Qaisari</i>   | Bareilly  | Urdu       | "                                    | Thakur Prasad                  | " 2nd            | " 6th            | 250 "                                                                  |
| 20  | <i>Dabdaba-i-Sikandari</i> | Rampur    | "          | "                                    | Muhammad Husain,               | " 4th            | " "              | 425 "                                                                  |
| 21  | <i>Danish-i-Hind</i>       | Multan    | "          | "                                    | Raj Nath                       | June 29th        | " "              | 120 "                                                                  |
| 22  | <i>Delhi Punch</i>         | Lahore    | "          | "                                    | Fazlu-l-din                    | July 6th         | " 9th            | 315 "                                                                  |
| 23  | <i>Dharm Jwan</i>          | "         | "          | "                                    | Brahma Das                     | " 3rd            | " 5th            | 300 "                                                                  |
| 24  | <i>Gurmukhi Akhdar</i>     | Amritsar  | Gurmukhi   | "                                    | Lahna Singh                    | June 17th        | " 11th           | 265 "                                                                  |
| 25  | <i>Hans-i-Hind</i>         | Allahabad | Urdu       | "                                    | Sadaru-l-din                   | July 3rd & 10th, | " 5th & 11th,    | 400 "                                                                  |
| 26  | <i>Hindustan</i>           | Kalakanar | Hindi      | Daily                                | Raja Rampal Singh,             | " 5th to 10th,   | " 6th & 11th,    | 165 "                                                                  |
| 27  | <i>Jaipur Gazette</i>      | Jaipur    | Hindi-Urdu | Bi-weekly                            | Mahabir Prasad                 | " 6th            | " 9th            | 100 "                                                                  |
| 28  | <i>Jalwa-i-Ezadi</i>       | Meerut    | Urdu       | Weekly                               | Muhammad Khalil                | " 2nd            | " 8th.           | " "                                                                    |
| 29  | <i>Jam-i-Jamshed</i>       | Moradabad | "          | "                                    | Jamshed Ali                    | " 3rd            | " 10th           | 150 "                                                                  |
| 30  | <i>Jubilee Paper</i>       | Lucknow   | "          | Bi-monthly                           | Saiyid Hasan Jafar,            | " 1st            | " 7th            | 310 "                                                                  |
| 31  | <i>Karnamah</i>            | "         | "          | Weekly                               | Muhammad Yaqub                 | " 4th            | " 7th            | 250 "                                                                  |
| 32  | <i>Kash Patrika</i>        | Benares   | Hindi-Urdu | "                                    | Lakshmi Shankar<br>Misra, M.A. | " 8th            | " 9th            | 501 copies (in-<br>cluding 343<br>copies taken<br>by Govern-<br>ment). |
| 23  | <i>Khair Khud-i-Alam,</i>  | Delhi     | Urdu       | "                                    | Mir Hasan                      | " "              | " 10th           | 200 copies.                                                            |



| 34 | Khair Khwakh-i-Kash- | Lahore    | ... | "                           | ... | "            | ... | Sálig Bám            | ... | 7th               | ... | 11th              | ... | 400                                                                   | " |
|----|----------------------|-----------|-----|-----------------------------|-----|--------------|-----|----------------------|-----|-------------------|-----|-------------------|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| 35 | Khairi Hiskari       | Agrá      | ... | "                           | ... | Monthly.     | ... | Nihál Chand          | ... | For July          | ... | 6th.              | ... | 200                                                                   | " |
| 36 | Khurshaid-i-Afáq     | Pilibhit  | ... | "                           | ... | Weekly       | ... | Mazhar Ahsan Khán,   | ... | July 7th          | ... | July 10th & 11th, | ... | 450                                                                   | " |
| 37 | Koh-i-Nár            | Lahore    | ... | "                           | ... | Tri-weekly   | ... | Harsukh Rái          | ... | "                 | ... | 9th & 11th,       | ... | 100                                                                   | " |
| 38 | Lahore Gazette       | "         | ... | "                           | ... | Weekly       | ... | Dídár Bakhsh         | ... | "                 | ... | "                 | ... | 225                                                                   | " |
| 39 | Lamatu-l-Akhbár      | Bareilly  | ... | "                           | ... | "            | ... | Imdád Husain         | ... | "                 | ... | 11th              | ... | 150                                                                   | " |
| 40 | Laffu-l-Akhbár       | Gorakhpur | ... | "                           | ... | "            | ... | Abdu-l-Latif         | ... | "                 | ... | 10th              | ... | 450                                                                   | " |
| 41 | Lytton Gazette       | Delhi     | ... | "                           | ... | Bi-monthly   | ... | Buláqí Dás           | ... | "                 | ... | "                 | ... | 130                                                                   | " |
| 42 | Marwar Gazette       | Jodhpur   | ... | Hindi-Urdú                  | ... | Weekly       | ... | Gobardhan Dás        | ... | "                 | ... | 7th               | ... | 200                                                                   | " |
| 43 | Mashir-i-Qaisar      | Lucknow   | ... | Urdú                        | ... | "            | ... | Ghulam Muhammad,     | ... | "                 | ... | "                 | ... | 47                                                                    | " |
| 44 | Malla-i-Nár          | Cawnpore  | ... | "                           | ... | "            | ... | Durgá Prasad         | ... | "                 | ... | 5th               | ... | 150                                                                   | " |
| 45 | Masq ka Putila       | Rampur    | ... | "                           | ... | "            | ... | Muhammad Razá        | ... | "                 | ... | 11th              | ... | 250                                                                   | " |
| 46 | Mikr-i-Nimroz        | Bijnor    | ... | "                           | ... | "            | ... | Karim-i-lah          | ... | June 30th         | ... | 10th              | ... | 400                                                                   | " |
| 47 | Mitra Vilás          | Lahore    | ... | Hindi                       | ... | "            | ... | Mukund Rám           | ... | July 7th          | ... | 9th               | ... | 100                                                                   | " |
| 48 | Musá-i-Án            | Agrá      | ... | Urdú                        | ... | Tri-monthly, | ... | Ahmad Khán           | ... | "                 | ... | 8th               | ... | 1,725                                                                 | " |
| 49 | Mulki Shuhda         | Lahore    | ... | "                           | ... | Weekly       | ... | Fazlu-l-din          | ... | "                 | ... | 9th               | ... | 50                                                                    | " |
| 50 | Municipal Guide      | Agrá      | ... | "                           | ... | Bi-monthly,  | ... | Khairu-l-lah Khán    | ... | June 30th         | ... | 8th               | ... | 180                                                                   | " |
| 51 | Nagari-i-Aam         | Morádábád | ... | "                           | ... | Weekly       | ... | Amjad Ali            | ... | July 4th          | ... | 7th               | ... | 180                                                                   | " |
| 52 | Najmu-l-Akhbár       | Etáwah    | ... | "                           | ... | Bi-weekly    | ... | Báhu-l-lah Khán      | ... | "                 | ... | 6th & 8th         | ... | 250                                                                   | " |
| 53 | Najmu-l-Hind         | Morádábád | ... | "                           | ... | Weekly       | ... | Avtar Krishn         | ... | June 23rd & 30th, | ... | 6th & 9th         | ... | 385                                                                   | " |
| 54 | Nasim-i-Agrá         | Agrá      | ... | "                           | ... | "            | ... | Jamná Dás            | ... | July 7th          | ... | 9th               | ... | 100                                                                   | " |
| 55 | Nasim-i-Mulk         | Morádábád | ... | "                           | ... | "            | ... | Fahimul-din          | ... | June 30th         | ... | 5th               | ... | 690                                                                   | " |
| 56 | Nar Afshan           | Ludhiana  | ... | "                           | ... | "            | ... | Rev. C. B. Newton... | ... | July 7th          | ... | 10th              | ... | 306                                                                   | " |
| 57 | Naru-l-Anwar         | Cawnpore  | ... | "                           | ... | "            | ... | Abdu-l-Hamid         | ... | July 2nd & 9th    | ... | 6th & 10th        | ... | 400                                                                   | " |
| 58 | Nyaya Sudha          | Harda     | ... | M a r á t h i -<br>English. | ... | "            | ... | Básudeva Bháskar...  | ... | "                 | ... | 8th               | ... | 595 copies (in-<br>cluding 94<br>copies taken<br>by Govern-<br>ment). | " |
| 59 | Oudh Akhbar          | Lucknow   | ... | Urdú                        | ... | Daily        | ... | Sheo Prasad          | ... | "                 | ... | 5th to 9th,       | ... | 450 copies.                                                           | " |
| 60 | Oudh Punch           | "         | ... | "                           | ... | Weekly       | ... | Sajjad Husain        | ... | June 30th         | ... | 6th               | ... | 450                                                                   | " |
| 61 | Panjabi Akhbar       | Lahore    | ... | "                           | ... | Bi-weekly    | ... | Shamsu-l-din         | ... | July 2nd & 6th    | ... | 5th & 10th,       | ... |                                                                       | " |



*List of newspapers examined—(concluded).*

| No. | NAME.                       | LOCALITY.  | LANGUAGE.  | MONTHLY,<br>WEEKLY, OR<br>OTHERWISE. | NAME OF PUBLISHER.     | DATE OF PAPER.   | DATE OF RECEIPT.    | CIRCULATION. |
|-----|-----------------------------|------------|------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| 62  | Panjab Punch                | Lahore     | Urdu       | Weekly                               | Firozu-l-din           | July 7th         | 1887.               | 80 copies.   |
| 63  | Pate Khén                   | "          | "          | "                                    | Abdu-l-Rahmán          | " 6th            | " 11th              | 400          |
| 64  | Patild Akhbar               | Patiála    | "          | "                                    | Din Muhammad           | " 5th            | " 10th              | 365          |
| 65  | Prayag Samachar             | Alláhábád  | Hindí      | "                                    | Dewaki Nandan          | " 9th            | " 9th               | 550          |
| 66  | Qaisari                     | Jullundur  | Urdu       | "                                    | Ahmad Bakhsh           | " "              | " 11th              | 125          |
| 67  | Qaisar-i-Hind               | Meerut     | "          | "                                    | Rafiu-l-din            | " 4th            | " 10th              | 200          |
| 68  | Rafah-i-Am                  | Siálkot    | "          | "                                    | Divan Ohand            | April 16th       | " 11th              | 400          |
| 69  | Rafiq-i-Hind                | Lahore     | "          | "                                    | Muharram Ali           | July 2nd         | " 6th               | 400          |
| 70  | Rafiu-l-Akhbar              | Benares    | "          | "                                    | Ghulam Husain          | " 4th            | " 8th               | 200          |
| 71  | Rahbar-i-Hind               | Lahore     | "          | Tri-weekly                           | Nadir Ali              | " 5th, 7th & 9th | " 9th, 10th & 11th. | 405          |
| 72  | Rajpatsand Gazette          | Ajmere     | Urdu-Hindí | Weekly                               | Murad Ali              | " 4th            | " 7th               | 381          |
| 73  | Rain Prakash                | Ratlam     | Urdu       | "                                    | Muhammad Abdu-l-Haq.   | June 30th        | " 10th              | 150          |
| 74  | Ravi                        | Lahore     | "          | "                                    | Hargopal               | July 1st         | 5th.                | 480          |
| 75  | Reformer                    | Gurdaspur  | "          | "                                    | Shamsu-l-din           | " 2nd & 9th,     | " 9th & 11th,       | 150          |
| 76  | Rohilkhand Punch            | Morádábád  | "          | "                                    | Jamshed Ali            | " 3rd            | " 7th               | 113          |
| 77  | Rosnah                      | Lucknow    | "          | Bi-weekly                            | Tegh Bahadur           | " 2nd & 7th,     | " 5th & 8th         | 250          |
| 78  | Sadique-l-Akhbar            | Bahawalpur | "          | Weekly                               | Dwarka Nath            | " 7th            | " 11th              | 220          |
| 79  | Safir-i-Am                  | Bhopal     | "          | "                                    | Abdu-l-Wahid           | June 31st        | July 5th            | 310          |
| 80  | Sakhsa-i-Quds               | Delhi      | "          | "                                    | Muhammad Abdu-l-Qudus. | July 7th         | " 9th               | 160          |
| 81  | Sajjan Kirti Sudha-<br>kar. | Udaipur    | Hindí      | "                                    | Banshi Dhar            | " 4th            | " 8th               | "            |







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**[CONFIDENTIAL]**

**SELECTIONS**

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